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Library Book Outlook

No new fiction titles of moment were published during the past two weeks; but Theodore Dreiser's *An American Tragedy* and a new Zane Grey story are in the near offing.

New biographical books are again plentiful. The Correspondence of William Hickling Prescott (Houghton-Mifflin, \$7.50) is edited by the historian's great-grandson, Roger Wolcott. There are four biographies of noted artists and sculptors, namely: *The Adventures of an Illustrator*, by Joseph Pennell (Little-Brown, \$12.50), which is profusely illustrated with examples of the author-artist's work; *Howard Pyle, a Chronicle*, by Charles D. Abbott (Harper, \$5), likewise embellished with many of the artist's drawings; *John S. Sargent, his Life and Work*, by William H. Downes (Little-Brown, \$8), including forty-two half-tone reproductions of his paintings; and *The Last Years of Rodin*, by Marcelle Tinayre (McBride, \$2.50), containing intimate sketches of the famous sculptor, by his secretary.

In literary biography there are: *The Romantic Nineties*, by Richard Le Gallienne (Doubleday-Page, \$2.50), replete with literary reminiscences. *Kate Douglas Wiggin as Her Sister Knew Her*, by Nora A. Smith (Houghton-Mifflin, \$4), supplementing Mrs. Wiggin's recently-published autobiography; *The Diary and Letters of Josephine Preston Peabody* (Houghton-Mifflin, \$4.50), revealing her poet thoughts and ambitions, the arts she loved, and the joys she created for herself; and *The Man Mencken*, by Isaac Goldberg (Simon and Schuster, \$4), a critical biography of the editor of the *American Mercury*.

Miscellaneous biographies include *Calvin Coolidge, the Man Who Is President*, by William Allen White (Macmillan, \$2), a portrait of the President by the well-known newspaper-editor of Emporia, Kansas; *The Life-Story of Orison Swett Marden*, by Margaret Connolly (Crowell, \$3), telling about the former editor of *Success* and the author of many inspirational books; and *The Mystery of Joan of Arc*, by Leon Denis (Dutton, \$2.50), a psychic study, translated from the French by Arthur Conan Doyle.

There are also *The Book of the Popes*, by F. J. Bayer (922, Harper, \$4), containing short biographies of all the Popes, and *The Book of Gallant Vagabonds*, by Henry R. Beston (920, Doran, \$3), telling of six hero-vagabonds who have actually lived.

Two useful general handbooks on traveling are *Around the World*, by Robert Frothingham (910, Houghton-Mifflin, \$3), which is issued in the Park Street Library of Travel; and *Marble's Round-the-World Travel-Guide*, by Fred E. Marble (910, Harper, \$5). The Marble book is bound in flexible fabrikoid.

Other new travel books include *Ireland Beautiful*, by Wallace Nutting (914.15, Old America Co., \$4), similar to the other volumes in the States Beautiful Series; *Southern Italy, Including Rome, Sicily, and Sardinia*, by Luigi V. Bertarelli (914.5, Macmillan, \$6), in the excellent Blue Guides Series; *Flanders and Hainault*, by Clive Holland (914.93, Medici Society, \$2.50), in the pleasing Picture Guides Series; and *The Vast Sudan*, by A. Radclyffe Dugmore (916.6, Stokes, \$4), which tells of an expedition to the Upper Nile to photograph wild-animal life with a motion-picture camera.

In Sociology, there are two new additions to the H. W. Wilson Company's Reference Shelf series, namely, *Proportional Representation*, by Lamar T. Beman (320, Wilson, 90c), and *Academic Freedom*, by Julia E. Johnson (371.5, Wilson, 90c). Both contain briefs, references, reprints of selected articles, study outlines, and debates. *Battling the Criminal*, by Richard Washburn Child (343, Doubleday-Page, \$2.50), is an investigation of our lawlessness by a member of the National Crime Commission.

Sermons of a Chemist, by Edwin E. Slosson (204, Harcourt, \$2), contains seventeen sermons revised from those given by the author in college chapels and various churches. *The Everlasting Man*, by G. K. Chesterton (280, Dodd-Mead, \$3), reveals something of the author's philosophy of life and his attitude toward religion.

A new addition to the To-day and To-morrow Series is *Hephaestus, or the Soul of the Machine*, by E. E. Fournier d'Albe (621.9, Dutton, \$1).

One-Act Plays for Stage and Study, Second Series (812.08, French, \$3.15) contains twenty-one contemporary plays by American, English, Irish, French, and Hungarian dramatists.

Crowell's Handbook for Readers and Writers, by Henrietta Gerwig (803, Crowell, \$3.50), is a new dictionary of famous characters and plots and miscellaneous literary information.

Personalities in Art, by Royal Cortissoz (750, Scribner, \$3.50), deals with the personalities of various famous artists. *Antiques*, by Sarah M. Lockwood (749, Doubleday-Page, \$3.50), is a practical outline of early American furniture.

Another new addition to the To-day and To-morrow Series is *Timotheus, or the Future of the Theatre*, by Bonamy Dobrée (792, Dutton, \$1).

Zane Grey has a new fishing-book, entitled *Tales of Fishing: Virgin Seas* (799, Harper, \$5), recounting angling-adventures in uncharted waters of the Pacific.

There is, finally, a new *University Debaters' Annual*, for 1924-5, compiled by Edith M. Phelps (808.52, Wilson, \$2.25).

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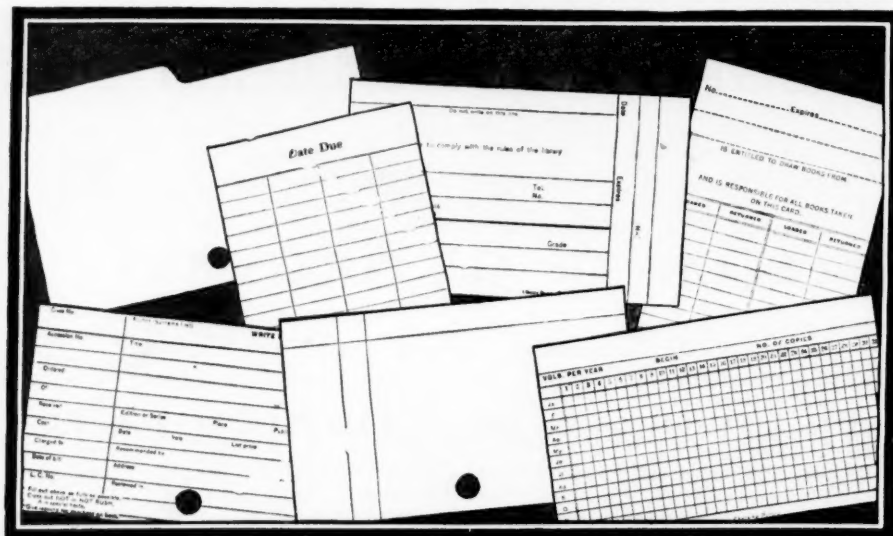
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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DECEMBER 15, 1925



Cultural Reading in College Libraries

By LAVINA STEWART

Librarian of the Connecticut College Library

A LIBRARIAN who had been in college library work for some time and had gone back into the public library field told me recently that she liked the public library so much better because it gave her opportunity to work with people. "You know," she said, "students aren't people." To my enquiry whether professors are people, she replied that they are not either. This classification, I take it, is based upon the different types of reading supplied in the college and in the public library, and there is a well-established tradition that there should be a marked difference. Doubt whether we should perpetuate this distinction has been expressed with emphasis sufficient to make it an issue. In the words just quoted there is a challenge to every college librarian. Are students to read what the people are reading? Are they people? If not, why not?

The problem of cultural reading in colleges is not so simple as it may appear at first blush. It is not exclusively a matter of method or of financing. Are college librarians convinced that cultural reading is a vital part of a college education? Do college faculties believe in it? Does that make any difference? Even if not purely recreational, is not the college bound to supply it as well as to furnish equipment for physical recreation?

It is a question whether anyone who has not acquired the reading habit can properly be considered educated. Do our students get the reading habit as education is administered at present by the text-book method? In an article in a recent *Bookman* Dr. Bostwick wrote, "I doubt whether the mere use of a text-book ever stimulated a love of reading."

College faculties will point you to our overflowing reserve bookshelves and tell you we have gotten away from the text-book method of instruction. Have we? Instead of learning James's "Briefer Course" from cover to cover and dismissing psychology with that, we put Woodworth into the hands of the student and Angell,

Watson, Pillsbury, and Titchener on the reserve bookshelves in lots of ten or more. Is this cultural reading even when we have added a few titles that may not be named text-books, but to which the text-book method is applied? In literature we analyze and dissect masterpieces within an inch of their lives, if we do not literally dismember them. Such "outside reading" does not give the student the literature of the subject with cultural value. It is merely another text-book, glorified and enlarged.

It is recorded of the ancient Israelites that at a certain period in their history the highways were unoccupied and the people walked thru byways. This paper is a plea for the exploration of the educational field thru the byways of literature, at least for part of the course, with the prediction that if students have not seen the same things as by the sign-post route, they have seen more delightful and more unusual things, and are more likely to keep on exploring. They might be led over poor roads and even bad roads at times, but this would educate them in appreciation, perhaps. Christian would have been less fit as a candidate for heaven if he had reached the Gates along the approved straight path than by arriving as he did along the most circuitous and tangential route John Bunyan could imagine.

College courses are conducted on the principle that we can make scholars or research workers out of all the students; whereas it should by this time be patent that neither research workers nor scholars can be made out of the majority of them by any process at present known to man. Then why not just try to make intelligent human beings—people—out of them? Equipped, not so much with a history of literature, as with a love of literature. The other day I gave the students in my class a copy of a monthly number of the *Booklist*, asking them to read the titles and annotations under 800, and make a selection for purchase by the library. Without exception they selected books about literature.

passing over books of literature itself. What is the conclusion?

Samuel McChord Crothers has put it this way: "The pleasant paths of literature must needs be obstructed by barbed wire entanglements to keep the courses from being too popular. Instead of an invitation to read together a few books that are a joy forever, the required reading . . . [is] chosen because it furnishes a good endurance test. Sometimes the teacher of literature wonders whether it is worth while to keep up the pretense. Why not let the cat out of the bag? Reading is recreation, rather than enforced discipline. Why should not leisure be left for recreation even in the strenuous days of youth? The habit would be a great solace in later life."

The reading habit is the thing. Yesterday's reading is not sufficient for to-day.

Margery Doud of St. Louis, addressing a group of children's librarians at Sioux City in October, as reported in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, "urged that they saturate children with poetry to the point of invulnerability before the wrong kind of adult educator dulls their poetic appreciation." The task of the college librarian is somewhat more difficult—to restore the sense of literary appreciation already dulled. In the scheme for adult education launched by the A.L.A. this is where we come in.

The question arises, What shall we furnish for such reading? All the good old things in all fields of writing in the best editions; on this we will all agree. What about contemporary literature?

We shall need to be sure of our position if we put much of it into a college library, and may be called upon to defend our policy. But everything was contemporary once, and many of those we now consider our best authors were not universally considered so in their day. Some critics characterised even Scott, Dickens, Cooper, and Eliot as trashy.

Perhaps we ought to wait a hundred years to determine whether a piece of writing will be canonized before we let a college student read it, but I do not see why we must when other good people are reading it. Is it well to perpetuate the holier-than-thou attitude between college students' reading and that of people outside college? We must beware of creating a literary caste of priggishness and snobbery. There is much objection, too, on account of its realism in presenting the biological facts of life. We are most inconsistent. Courses are put into the curriculum to teach these facts, and yet when a writer applies them to life, we are horrified!

Can literature remain unchanged in an age that is so different in other respects? Democracy, according to Walt Whitman, must produce its own literature to suit its own needs. The old

is aristocratic and feudal and cannot be grafted on to our democratic conception of society. Harvey O'Higgins says our prejudices rule against anything in art that is not classic, traditional, high-bred, and aristocratic in matter. Whereas, "literature has to be vital to be anything at all, must serve life, not esthetics. 'Art for art's sake' is a religion that ministers to its idol but not to humanity. The religion of social service is taking its place, and its high priests will have to come down out of their temples and serve among the people, or be mocked."

As regards fiction reading I shall merely quote from an address delivered before the Educational Congress at Albany in 1919 by William Warner Bishop: "Why should librarians point with pride to a decrease in fiction reading? Eighty per cent fiction is generally a lamented item in an annual report. If the fiction be good wholesome stuff, rattling good stories, exciting and interesting novels, purposeful artistic studies of real life, the more the better. . . . Denunciation of fiction reading is really crass Philistinism. The guiding of choice in fiction is a precious privilege granted to librarians." Why not fiction?

Is time spent reading current writing wasted because much of the latter is ephemeral? As Euphues expressed it: "We constantly see the booke that at Christmas lieth bound on the stationer's stall, at Easter be broken in the haberdasher's shop. It is not strange when the greatest wonder lasteth but nine days, that a new booke should not endure but three months. But a fashion is but an hour's wearing and a booke but an hour's reading." The thing that should concern us is that the book might be left unbroken in the stationer's stall and never give the pleasure of an hour's reading. In the words of a poem I read somewhere:

The manner to dispose of it
Is just to pluck the rose of it,
When first the rose is born.
Is just to pluck the *rose* of it;
Is just to *pluck* the rose of it,
And de'il-may-take the thorn.

Colleges are beginning to recognize that greater freedom should be given the student in choosing his own reading. The Harvard plan of excusing a student from part of the classroom routine in his major study to pursue more independent study and reading is being copied by other colleges. The reading course for credit offered at Trinity College in Hartford is one I should like to see offered in every college. This course is purely cultural and aims to "encourage browsing among good books. A degree of freedom and planlessness, a turning the student loose on his own responsibility, is of the essence of the plan of the course." (Preface to Trinity

College List). Why should not such a course be required of all students for graduation as well as physical education?

At Connecticut College one of the English classes has organized into a reading club and raised a fund to buy current books, which the library did not feel it could afford. This class is under a professor who believes that an interest in literature will come naturally from a study of contemporary writers thru the reading of their works. The books these students purchased are kept together in the library, which added what titles it could, and they have a lively circulation.

Such reading ought not to be confined to courses in English, however, and the library ought to supply it. I do not know of any college library that feels its funds sufficient to warrant buying very much in this field, and the only thing we can do is to make the student pay for it. A comparatively small library fee levied on all students would constitute a fund that we could devote to this purpose and to getting extra copies for reserve. If we could be sure the college administration would not cut down our regular appropriation on account of such income, this would be one way of financing it.

Public libraries have long been using the rental collection to eke out book funds. Chicago University has done the same for a number of years and has found the plan works and pays for itself. The Rental Bureau, as it is called, was established as a separate venture, the Trustees making the initial appropriation, so that library money was not tied up in it. Besides current literature and fiction, reserve books are rented, the library furnishing one copy only of these.

To stimulate interest in cultural and recreational reading once we have provided it, we cannot do better than to follow the methods of the public library. Posters and displays of new books and titles on some timely subject; books of a certain author whenever that might be of special interest; lists of new books posted on bulletin boards of recitation halls as well as in the library; these have all been tried with success.

Exhibits that would create interest in the book and its craftsmanship, such as the American Institute of Graphic Arts have prepared; exhibits showing the history of books and printing; exhibits of rare books, whether owned by the library or by individuals, would all add to interest in the contents of books.

Attractive editions are important. Buy the library edition rather than the text-book edition whenever there is a choice and the funds will permit. Keep good books bound and in repair; shabbiness is forbidding.

New books should be purchased hot off the press. Why do I prefer the December *Golden Book* to last April's, when I know both are reprints? There is a psychology in this that can be capitalized.

Library lists of best books, such as Booklist Books, the Gold Star list of Syracuse, and book reviewing periodicals would help create a demand for new books and for the best of older titles.

In this as in other human relations we must realize that there can be no wholesale method; it must be "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." Neither can it be spectacular, but rather, casual. To pose as a promoter will kill a book as speedily as anything could. Disinterested comment on the right book to the right person will go a long way. Professors appreciate having their attention called to the more popular books on their subjects, as their periodical reviews list only the more technical. And their interest will in turn react upon their classes.

If the college library is to act as the missionary of good reading, the library staff must have a lively interest in books. I have found it very profitable to meet with the staff every two weeks to discuss our reading informally, without following any course except that we keep within one field for each meeting, as poetry, biography, etc., each member making her own selection. Our own interest is bound to produce a reaction of interest in others.

A very nice balance will need to be maintained in our buying between books for information and research and for cultural and recreational reading. We must not sacrifice the scholarly or belittle its importance and value. But the other also is necessary to keep education from one-sidedness, as well as constituting in itself an educational method of no inconsiderable importance. The college library has too long been content to function merely as the antechamber to the classroom, neglecting its mission as an independent educational institution, with a technique peculiarly its own.

Partly in compliance with standards recently promulgated by the American Library Association Board of Education for Librarianship, the will announce in its forthcoming circular a Library School of the New York Public Library change in entrance conditions. Beginning with September 1927 the minimum educational requirement for admission to the entrance examinations will be "two years of such study as is acceptable for admission to the junior class of an approved college or university, evidenced by a transcript of the college record."

Duplicate Reserve Books

A STUDY OF HOW BOOKS MAY BE OBTAINED FOR THE RESERVE COLLECTION
BY LOIS REED, LIBRARIAN OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

THIS paper is submitted as an introduction to the discussion of what is a problem for many libraries today with only a limited income and rapidly diminishing shelf space.

As the early college and university libraries were influenced by the curriculum of their day so the libraries of today are controlled by the form of teaching now in vogue. With the old method of textbook instruction there was little need for duplicate copies of a book but with the lecture and assigned reading system in general use, libraries have found it necessary to adapt themselves to the changed conditions. As long as emphasis is laid on assigned reading the library will be required to supply a sufficient number of duplicate copies to meet the demand. How to provide for the requirements of the teaching staff and to supply the students with all the books needed, without encroaching on the funds for new books, is a problem. The resources of a library for purposes of investigation are not increased by the purchase of additional copies of a single title of an author's work and it is to be deplored when library funds must be used for this purpose.

Among the libraries from which information has been obtained in writing this paper, it seems to be the general practice to buy duplicate copies for the reserve from the regular library funds, supplemented by class assessments. It is questionable whether it be the function of a library to supply duplicates with money appropriated to increase the resources of the library. That duplicates are necessary is acknowledged; but why should they not be regarded as equipment, as is laboratory apparatus, and be provided for in the same way by a special grant from the college? Or, if this be not possible, why not have a library fee of one or two dollars for students taking certain courses using duplicate books as there are laboratory fees for science students, and use the money to purchase extra copies for the reserve? One librarian writes: "We have been very much disturbed for a number of years by this problem and we are now trying to end the expenditure of library funds for duplicate copies. It is quite possible that the college will appropriate special funds each year for this purpose. As a matter of fact I am not at all interested in how we obtain the money as long as it is not from the income of our regular library funds."

At Smith College two copies only may be bought from the regular library appropriation.

At Bryn Mawr there is a rule which prohibits the purchase of duplicate copies from the regular library fund. This rule was also in force at the University of Michigan some years ago, but I do not know whether it is still observed. At Bryn Mawr duplicate copies are bought from a special appropriation made by the College for that purpose and this method is found to be very satisfactory.

Judging from reports, I should say that making collections from students, or levying a tax on classes is the most usual way of raising money for duplicate reserve books to supplement the regular library appropriation. This is done either by the professors of the different departments of instruction or by the students themselves. The tax varies from fifty cents to two dollars a student. A few of the libraries from which I have reports, do not collect from classes at all. At the University of Pennsylvania and at Wellesley, in addition to a regular sum which is set aside by the library committee for duplicates, they are bought from money collected by fines for overdue books and department fees. Amherst is experimenting this year for the first time by collecting from two classes and at Penn State the students of economics have made a voluntary contribution at the suggestion of the library. The plan of "class assessments" seems to be a growing practice but if the students are to be asked to pay anything, would it not be better to make the collection in the form of a regular college fee paid by all? In my experience, professors object to collecting money from their classes, and the students resent the request. Unless it is compulsory, some will pay but others will not; and this creates unpleasant feeling.

The report of the Committee on Educational Survey of the University of Pennsylvania, made last year, contains an interesting suggestion: "We wish to commend the policy in vogue at the Wharton School, and also in some other departments, of mimeographing the most important extracts from books in order that large classes have available the choicest materials without buying large numbers of books or without crowding the library with large numbers of readers. Students seem perfectly willing to contribute the extra cost for the sake of the convenience and saving of time which this plan involves.

"In this same connection, it is doubtful whether it is the function of the library to supply large

numbers of duplicates in order that classes may be assigned to read extracts from those books. No doubt it is perfectly proper for instructors to refer classes to books from which extracts are to be read by many students, thus necessitating many copies, but in that case the classes should pay a book rental, which would constitute a revolving fund to keep that type of reference book supplied in sufficient numbers without depleting the library fund unduly."

The suggestion of mimeographing extracts from books assigned for collateral reading, as recommended by the Educational Survey of the University of Pennsylvania, does not appeal to me as being in general a wise practice. As librarians, desirous of increasing the use of books, we have approved the change in the system of teaching from the one text book to the many. We feel that the direct and extended contact with the books themselves, is an important part of education. While it is quite plain that we are forced, by practical claims, to husband our resources and to make use of every possible method to supply the students with the required reading, this seems no reason why we must give up the use of the books. It may be necessary to do so in some instances but it should not become a general practice.

The University of Chicago Library was the pioneer, I think, in the experiment of renting reserve books. In 1916, the plan of purchasing considerable numbers of books needed for the required reading in certain courses of instruction and lending them to students for a longer or shorter period for a moderate fee, was inaugurated. For large classes in such subjects as literature, economics, and history the plan commends itself increasingly to professors and students. There are now about 25,000 volumes in the collection. The fee is three cents a day, minimum ten cents; and in the year 1924-25 the total rental fees amounted to about \$5500, which was enough to pay for the books but not for the service. Is this not one solution of the problem for the purchase of duplicate books for some libraries? It seems an admirable plan for a large university but probably would not be feasible for a small college.

Briefly I have presented different methods of supplying duplicate books required for reserve. Individual circumstances must influence each library in securing the necessary funds but it is to be remembered that this is not merely a librarian's question. It concerns the larger administration of the university or college since it involves the educational policies and the institution's funds and as such it must be considered.

Library Workers' Sick Leave

TO investigate and perhaps to dispel the belief that women engaged in public or industrial work are absent from duty because of sickness to a much greater extent than men, and to ascertain the facts as to the amount of sick leave taken in library work especially, the Bureau of Public Personnel in co-operation with the A.L.A. Committee on the Classification of Library Personnel recently addressed a questionnaire to some 6000 individuals engaged in library work in about 150 libraries located in various parts of the United States.

Library workers are predominantly women rather than men. In many libraries the whole staff, except janitors, engineers, and possibly some pages, are women. The Bureau kept this in mind.

Facts eventually were tabulated for only 1748 individuals engaged in actual library work in public libraries, since it was found that the results for all types of libraries were so much alike that the tabulation of additional facts had little or no bearing on the results. In university, college, normal school, and high school libraries the fact that most employees serve only part of the year and many of these in a part-time capacity made the data less definite and significant. For that reason attention was concentrated on the public library group. The sixteen public libraries were selected so as to include large, small, and medium-sized libraries in all parts of the United States.

Janitors, cleaners, charwomen, bindery employees (where there was a separate bindery staff), engineers, and similar groups were not included, nor were part-time workers. Owing to the possible effect of age upon the amount of sick leave taken, the facts were not tabulated for any individual whose date of birth was not given in the questionnaire.

The conclusions drawn from the data are summarized as follows:

1. The average or mean amount of sick leave with pay taken in 1923 by this group of 1748 full time library workers was a little less than six days, practically the same average amount as taken by other groups of employees in the public service made up of men or of both men and women.
2. About one-third of the 1640 women took no sick leave with pay at all and another third took from one to four days.
3. The 108 men included in the group took smaller median and mean amounts of sick leave with pay than the 1640 women.
4. The amount of sick leave with pay for the various age groups does not differ a great

deal; the smallest amounts are taken by women under 18 and by men over 60, and the largest amounts by the women from 21 to 25 and by the men from 51 to 60.

5. The amount of sick leave taken seems to increase with the size of the library organization (and therefore of the city in which it is located). The possible reasons for this are interesting. It has been suggested that the greater pressure and strain in the large cities results in a greater amount of sickness; in the large cities more time is required in going to and from work, the rush periods in the library are longer, the pressure while at work is high

for a greater number of hours each day and the outside demands are greater than in the smaller cities. It is possible that the importance of the individual is so much greater in a small organization than in a large one that the library workers in the smaller libraries actually are on duty when they should be in bed; in a large library the absence of an individual for a day or a few days is not serious, while in the small organization a bigger gap is left which must be filled in some manner by the employees at work and the absent individual, moreover, is likely to have to deal with an accumulation of untouched work on returning to duty.

On Subject Headings for Psychiatry and Psychopathology

By WILDA C. S. PECK,

Recently librarian of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital Medical Library

NOT long ago an article in *Medical Hygiene* commended the progressiveness of public libraries in buying and advertising books of psychology and psychopathology, subjects in which present popular interest is attested by the bookstore counter as well as by library circulation, and poked delightful fun at the antiquated subject headings used in public library catalogs for these books.

Where a few years ago, shelf-lists in philosophy and psychology contained only a few volumes, today they are filled and refilled with a rapidly moving collection, a puzzle to the catalogers who must group them under subjects. The headings of previous years are misleading and inadequate, but it is an extremely difficult task to be up-to-date when it involves extensive changes in established forms.

The new catalog of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital Medical Library offered an opportunity to disregard old usages and feel out a new policy, the results of which may be suggestive to others working with the same problem. Psychology and psychiatry have made great changes in recent years, and the terminology is in an evolutionary and disputed state. When authorities violently disagree it becomes difficult for the uninitiated to be assured. However, certain terms are no longer in good form and for them can well be substituted more dignified and descriptive words.

For example, *FEEBLEMINDEDNESS* is an indefinite term which loose usage conversationally has caused to fall into disrepute. In its place *DEFECTIVES—MENTAL* gives a definite heading under which can be grouped all general books on idiocy, imbecility, and feeble-mindedness. Idiocy formerly included much that is

now meant by mental defectiveness, so that all the material can with convenience be placed under the modern heading. It refers primarily to those books written from the medical standpoint. There are many whose purpose is social or educative, works which deal perhaps with the training of defective children. These are listed in addition, or often only, under *CHILDREN—DEFECTIVE*.

INSANITY is another word in disgrace, along with insane asylums. The latter place has been taken by "hospitals for mental disease," and "psychopathic or neurological institutions." Instead of the more legal *INSANITY*, a recommended term is the medical *PSYCHOSES*, although *MENTAL DISEASES* would be more popular in form. All three have the same meaning, which is not to be confused with diseases of the nervous system. Under *NERVOUS SYSTEM*, we include its anatomy and physiology, and under *NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES*, general works of that branch of medicine known as neurology. A large number of technical terms are used to subdivide these headings for special disorders. *NEUROSES* and *PSYCHONEUROSES* are used together as the distinction between them is now generally regarded as being vague and indeterminate.

MENTAL HEALING is another vague term; also *MIND AND BODY*, one of the subjects for comment by the critic in *Mental Hygiene*. If topics are reduced to their lowest denominator, there should be few books under these headings, *CHRISTIAN SCIENCE*, *NEW THOUGHT*, and such like, taking many to their fold. Neither term has been found necessary in the catalog of this medical library, *PSYCHOTHERAPY* being used in place of *MENTAL HEALING*, and at that only general works being listed under it. *PSYCHO-*

ANALYSIS takes a large group, also SUGGESTION; while HYPNOTISM includes the now obsolete ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

MENTAL HYGIENE can properly include that wide variety of popular books of recent writing, such as Walton's "Why Worry?" There is a National Committee for Mental Hygiene with branches in many states, organized as a preventative rather than curative agency. In that respect the term can be differentiated from PSYCHOTHERAPY altho it cannot be denied that that they overlap.

The Library of Congress heading, PSYCHOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGICAL is modernized as PSYCHOLOGY—EXPERIMENTAL. Special topics in experimental psychology are cataloged under their particular heading, as ASSOCIATION, FATIGUE—MENTAL, TESTS—MENTAL, etc., UNCONSCIOUSNESS, as the more generally accepted, includes those other words attempting much the same meaning, such as subconsciousness. The L. C. PSYCHOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL has its equivalent of

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY in good standing. Care again can be exercised here to limit the heading to general works with its cross reference to psycho-analysis which it overlaps.

CHILD STUDY can easily mean any book written about children, and as such it becomes a catch basket without much use. Pigeon-holes, of CHILDREN—DEFECTIVE, CHILDREN—DISEASES, CHILDREN—DELINQUENT, CHILDREN—HYGIENE, CHILDREN—PSYCHOLOGY, have with us eliminated it entirely.

The *Index Medicus* offers a suggestive list of recent headings in medicine and its allied fields which could be safely followed by more catalogers. However, as yet, it, too, employs the old-fashioned terminology in psychiatry. It would seem that readers who are searching catalogs for these topics must of necessity have some acquaintance with these subjects and consequently would look under the technical terms of current usage, and need not be, as it were, "cataloged-down-to" by vague lay headings.

Bilingual Dictionaries and United States Histories in Foreign Languages

COMPILED BY THE

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB'S COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH NEW AMERICANS

THE following selection, in languages most called for in the Commonwealth, includes titles now in print and best suited for public library use.

In choosing dictionaries both forms of translation have been sought: from the foreign language to English, as well as the reverse. When both were not available, preference has been given the former, it being the more useful to the foreign-born library borrower learning English. When possible, two dictionaries are listed: the first short, for lending; the second longer, for reference.

In selecting histories, brevity, readable style, and reliability for facts were sought. The choice is not recommended as ideal. The committee believes it to be usable and the best now to be had.

The Committee will welcome comments and consider them in the event of future revision.

ARABIC

Kherbawi, B. M. History of the United States. New York: N. G. Badran, 1913. \$3.
Wortabet and Porter. English-Arabic and Arabic-English dictionary. London: Probatian & Co., 1920. \$8.

ARMENIAN

(No United States history.)
Yeran. Pocket dictionary, Armenian-English and English-Armenian. Boston: Yeran Press, 1925. \$1.25.
Papazian. Armenian-English and English-Armenian dictionary. Constantinople: Mateosian, 1905. \$4.50.

FINNISH

(Only United States history published fifteen years ago and hard to get.)

Arminen-Aaltio. Finnish-English dictionary. Hancock, Michigan: Finnish Lutheran Book Concern. \$2.50.

Alaune. Finnish-English dictionary. Hancock, Michigan: Finnish Lutheran Book Concern. \$7.50.

FRENCH

Muzzev, D. S. Histoire des Etats-Unis-d'Amerique. Paris: Larousse, 1914. \$2.70.

Gasc, F. E. A. Dictionary of the French and English languages. New York: Holt, 1920. \$2.75.

Clifton and Grimaux. A new French-English and English-French dictionary. Paris: Garnier Frères, 1923. 2 vols. \$14.

GERMAN

Haebler, Konrad. Geschichte Amerikas. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, 1923. \$1.80.

Heath's German and English dictionary. Rev. and enl. Boston: D. C. Heath, c. 1906. \$3.

Muret-Sanders. Handwoerterbuch. Berlin: Langenscheidt, 1908. 2 vols. \$9.

MODERN GREEK

Vlastos, S. J. History of the United States. 3rd ed. New York: Atlantis Greek Book Co., 1919. \$1.25.

Brown, C. N. English-Greek and Greek-English dictionary. New York: Enosis Publishing Co., 1924. \$3. The best and most recent small dictionary; but has the disadvantage for library use of being pocket size.

Kontopoulos, Nikolas. Greek-English lexicon. 8th ed. Athens: Sideris, 1920. \$5.

ITALIAN

Pecorini, Alberto. La storia dell' America. Boston: Marshall Jones & Co., 1920. \$1.

Edgren, A. H. Italian and English dictionary, with pronunciation and brief, etymologies. Cambridge (Eng.): University Press, 1915. \$2.70.

Lysle, Ade R. Nuovo dizionario. 4th ed. Turin: Casanova, 1924. 2 vols. \$7.

LITHUANIAN

Anon. Istorija Suwienytu Walstiju Amerikos. Chicago: Lietuva (924 33rd St.) \$2.25.

Tananevitz, M. L. E. and E. L. Vest pocket dictionary. Milwaukee: C. N. Caspar Co., 1911. \$1.25.

Lalis, Anthony. Dictionary of the Lithuanian and English languages. 3rd rev. and enl. ed. Chicago: Lietuva (3252 So. Halstead St.), 1911. 2 vols.

POLISH

Pecorini, Alberto. Historia Ameryki. Trans. by Helena Adamowska. Boston: Marshall Jones, 1923. \$1.

Burt's Polish-English and English-Polish dictionary. Rev. and enl. New York: A. L. Burt. \$2.

Chodzko, A. B. Dokladny Słownik. Polish-English and English-Polish dictionary. Chicago: Polish American Publishing Co., 1913. \$5.

PORTUGUESE

(No United States history.)

Michaelis, Henriette. A new dictionary of the Portuguese and English languages. 7th ed. Leipzig: Brockhaus, 1922. 2 vols. \$12. The second edition of an abridged copy of the above is available in one volume at \$5.

RUSSIAN

Channing, E. History of the United States. Trans. by E. I. Boshniak. Moscow: Knizhnoe Dielo, 1897. Difficult to obtain at present in this country.

Golovinsky, M. A new English-Russian and Russian-English dictionary. Paris: Garnier Frères, 1923. \$2.75.

Alexandrow, A. Complete Russian-English dictionary. Berlin: Glucksmann, 1923. \$4.75.

SWEDISH

Hammer, S. C. Fran Washington till Wilson. New York: Bonnier, 1919. \$2.25.

Oman, V. E. Svensk-engelsk handordbok. New York: Bonnier, 1918. \$2.55.

Wenstrom and Harlock. Svensk-engelsk ordbok. Stockholm: Nordstedt, 1908. \$5.10. Wenstrom and Lindgren. Engelsk-Svensk ordbok. Stockholm: Nordstedt, 1905. \$11.40. This may be obtained in a shorter school edition at \$4.20.

YIDDISH

Cahan, A. Historie fun di Vereinigte Staaten. New York: Hebrew Publishing Co., 1910-12. 2 vols. \$5 per set. Other volumes to follow. Too long, but best available.

Harkavy, Alexander. Manual dictionary of the Yiddish-English and English-Yiddish languages. 6th ed., enl. New York: Hebrew Publishing Co., (c. 1898.) \$3.

Motion Pictures Based on Literature

SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

ANCIENT HIGHWAY, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Stars: Jack Holt, Billie Dove. Story of two rival lumber companies; from the novel by James Oliver Curwood (Cosmopolitan).

COMING OF AMOS, THE. Producers' Distributing Corporation. 7 reels. Stars: Jetta Goudal and others. Melodrama involving Russian princess and castle dungeons; from the novel by William J. Locke (Dodd).

COMPROMISE. Warner. 7 reels. Stars: Irene Rich, and others. Bride learns that life is a compromise with ideals; from the novel by Mrs. Jay Gelzer (McBride).

GOLDEN PRINCESS, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Betty Bronson. Abandoned baby is brought up by young prospector; from Bret Harte's story, "Tennessee's Partner" (Houghton).

LORD JIM. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Percy Marmont. Discredited seaman proves his worth among natives of India; from Joseph Conrad's novel (Doubleday).

MAN FROM RED GULCH, THE. Producers Distributing Corporation. 6 reels. Star: Harry Carey. Western romance of the gold rush; from Bret Harte's story, "The Idyll of Red Gulch" (Houghton).

NANCY PRESTON. Producers Distributing Corporation. 7 reels. Stars: John Bowers, Marguerite de la Motte. Story of underworld; from John Moroso's novel, "The People Against Nancy Preston" (Holt).

NEW COMMANDMENT, THE. First National. 7 reels. Stars: Blanche Sweet and others. War brings together couple separated by boy's parents; from Frederick Palmer's novel, "Invisible Wounds" (Dodd).

SIMON THE JESTER. Producers Distributing Corporation. 7 reels. Stars: Eugene O'Brien, Lillian Rich. Simon jests at love and death, but later reforms; from William J. Locke's novel (Dodd).

WHAT FOOLS MEN. First National. 8 reels. Stars: Shirley Mason, Lewis Stone. Flapper is finally tamed by her fiancé when her father fails; from novel, "Joseph Greer and His Daughter," by Henry Kitchell Webster (Bobbs; Grosset).

A Resignation—An Explanation

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Certain circumstances have arisen which made it necessary for me to resign from the A. L. A. Committee on a Business Section. As this is a step which I sincerely regretted to take I am writing to ask if you will publish my reasons.

The A. L. A. By-Laws provide that a committee shall be appointed to pass upon the "desirability" of the creation of any proposed section. In the present instance such a committee was appointed consisting of two of the petitioners, the president of the Special Libraries Association, Mr. Utley, and myself. Altho it did not seem fair to me that the petitioners, representing twenty-five A. L. A. members, should be given equal representation on the committee with Mr. Handy and myself, representing several hundred A. L. A. members, I nevertheless accepted the appointment under the impression that burden of proof would be upon the petitioners.

I now discover that I was mistaken as to the procedure to be followed and that Mr. Handy and I must advance reasons why the petition should not be granted. It does not seem to me that this procedure is fair to Mr. Utley, to the petitioners whom Mr. Handy and I would have to attack, nor to the Special Libraries Association which is affiliated with and paying dues to the American Library Association.

In view of this situation I have felt that I cannot continue as a member of the Committee.

DORSEY W. HYDE, Jr.

The Status of Western Americana

By J. CHRISTIAN BAY
John Crerar Library, Chicago

THE market conditions surrounding the acquisition of Western Americana at the present time serve as a warning to buyers. Many standard works have disappeared entirely from ordinary stocks. Original sources (research material) have been subject to speculation to such an extent that it hardly seems right to use public funds in a competition which grows steadily keener. But while this speculation is inconvenient to some, it differs from other forms, and possibly is no more reprehensible than any other form of business sanctioned by public usage. Private or quasi-public bibliophiles collectively cause the high prices and the relative scarcity of books much in demand; prices are incidental to this demand. Booksellers, therefore, are likely to reason that since they do not set the pace for the market, one price is as good as another, as long as the customer obtains what he wants.

Reference has been made to the collecting of Americana originating from a fad; to the collections formed by wealthy men and the readiness of such men to pay high prices. I should like to point out that it is not quite correct to designate such private collecting as the result of a fad while the John Carter Brown Library, the collections in the New York and the Boston public libraries, the Widener Library, the Ayer Collection, the Clements Library, and the collections of William S. Mason, function among us. If these collections—and many others could be named with propriety in this connection—are the results of fads, we must regret that the libraries which now feel the want of original source material, did not indulge themselves similarly at the time when prices permitted purchasing at low prices. Moreover, I do not hear anybody regretting that wealthy men buy other commodities which suit them. Only one thing is reprehensible in the commercial treatment of Americana in the last ten years: the pushing into the limelight of relatively worthless books at the expense of books permanently important. But this is not due exclusively to private collectors. I suppose it exemplifies the post-war business spirit, and it is certainly regrettable. On the other hand there have been no tears shed in public because early British drama and those modern British writers who have been similarly exploited, have struck inconveniently high financial marks.

But the exploitation at auction and elsewhere of Americana has another phase. In this way

numerous original works of relatively high merit acquired a recognition previously denied to them. Locally and privately printed sources—in many cases the only source in their field—were discovered and hunted down. Often the supply was limited to but a handful of copies, often again these publications were forgotten or had remained unrecognized and even unknown. Was it not worth while to discover our own literary sources, even at the expense of some inflated prices?

No fad about this. We may talk of fads when O. Henry's autograph was valued at several times that of Franklin or Washington.

If this calm view obtains in business, librarians may well accept it; even tho the resulting conditions are very inconvenient to them. They might conclude that western Americana of known good quality have, after all, quite a legitimate place in the West and are, therefore, worthy of a financial effort—as worthy, at least, as many a European group of literature purchased in competition, or large masses of periodicals or of British or American books serving merely for temporary reference convenience.

The conclusion is that all research material, whether books or manuscripts, justifies its market prices by its intrinsic value. Of Americana, this is as true now as it was twenty-five years ago.

One fact is certain: All original American literary sources are likely to disappear from the common market with increasing rapidity. In another quarter of a century the market conditions of many books now treated with comparative indifference, will astonish us. This seems cheap prophecy to those who lately were roused by a study of the DePuy, Sturges, O'Brien, Huntington duplicates, Edgar, Winters, Manierre and sundry Western Americana sale records—but where were the prophets in 1913? Also, if some librarians were not far-sighted before 1913 in regard to western books, why should they not try to be far-sighted now, with the demand for all Americana increasing steadily?

The Wakeman sale was an eye-opener in this respect. It was a bibliophile's sale, it is true, but it was indicative of a very wholesome awakening of an interest in the American type. Mr. Wakeman's books mostly make a special appeal, but any large library would have welcomed them as sources of enlightenment and enthusiasm, because of their authenticity and their most exact

correspondence with our historical forms of life. It is unreasonable to say that Mr. Wakeman collected these books simply as a fad. The collection is the sign of a sustained interest and a firm faith—and much knowledge! Librarians, while unable to build up for their communities organized entities like this, might reach for the things which are neglected now, but give promise of sustained interest in the future. The tactics indicated for such a performance are precisely the same that have been used by Mr. Wakeman or any other private collectors from times immemorial. It may be gathered from Mr. Smith's article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October 15, that some of the expedients known to collectors for centuries, have at last been discovered by some librarians in search of special groups of literature, so I need say nothing about this—except that it is impossible for any one library to accomplish much when many are competing. It requires a very peculiar and certain instinct to do any organized collecting when fishermen are many and the weather rapidly shifting. We must develop an instinct, then, for the good things that now are neglected—just as some of us developed a similar faculty, a quarter of a century ago, for what was then unrecognized.

While not confining my attention altogether to history and travel and description, I wish to point out that Professor Frederick J. Turner furnishes two lights which will guide anybody who has anything whatever to do with American history, for many years to come. One is his discovery of the significance of the frontier (1893), the other is his equally important indication of the significance of the section (1925). What does this mean to librarians? It means that just as libraries and collectors acquired between 1893 and 1924 research material for the elucidation of frontier forms of life, we are now headed for the acquisition of material bearing upon our development in sectional groups—our political, social, economic, industrial, spiritual, poetical and psychological advancement. I think this will be evident to anybody who reads Professor Turner's last paper with a full appreciation of the complication of forces that have supplanted the old push of elementary energy and adventure.

With these considerations in mind, a prophetic calculation of the Americana market in the immediate future no longer seems difficult.

It is perfectly possible, even now, to purchase a fair proportion of original sources on the west and the far west. What is obtainable now at reasonable prices, is, of course, those very books and pamphlets which will be rare and expensive twenty-five years from now. Any li-

brarian desirous of attracting such material will, I hope, be able to tell, almost at a glance, what this is. Let me name a few examples.

Irving's "Astoria," Philadelphia, 1836, can still be had at a fair price, and the London edition, of the same year, but without the map, is even cheaper. The same is true of his very readable "Tour of the Prairies" (1835). While the original and earlier editions of Alexander Henry and Alexander Ross have grown very expensive, the Chicago market offers frequent opportunities for obtaining the "Travels," the "Adventures" and the "Fur Hunters" in reprints well edited and mechanically perfect—at a cost not exceeding five dollars. Then we have S. Clarke's "Pioneer Days of Oregon History," Portland, 1905, a well-written book and excellent for reference purposes; it probably still costs less than it did twenty years ago, but this will not last very long. And if indeed John Jewitt's edition of the "Adventures" of 1807 has become rare and consequently expensive, there is plenty of opportunity to obtain Robert Brown's edition, with an excellent introduction, London, 1896, a copy of which will last much longer in a public collection, than the original. The Middletown, 1915, edition (or one of them) was sold for \$13 in 1923.

Every edition of Gregg's "Commerce of the Prairies" now is expensive, but the reprint, while rising, can be bought without difficulty. Kendall's "Narrative," on the contrary, while a very interesting book, can be obtained almost at any time. The same is true of the more recent cowboy literature—but I warn my colleagues to cover it in time, as they might have done in the case of McCoy's "Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade," or as they still might do with J. L. Hill's "End of the Cattle Trail." Visscher's "Pony Express" still figures in many catalogs, but this will not last long. With care and circumspection, the better part of the works of J. Ross Browne still can be purchased without a great outlay, and this is true of such books as Geer's "Fifty Years in Oregon" and Gray's "History of Oregon" (1870). Coke's "Ride Over the Rocky Mountains" (London, 1852), an admirable book, well written and full of splendid adventure, often goes a-begging, and this is true also of the "Reports of Explorations and Surveys . . ." of 1853-55, altho the portions of this compilation descriptive of the travels are exceedingly readable, and are, moreover, illustrated with plates of a quality that never again will be exemplified in the works of western travel—for example, Isaac I. Stevens' Narrative from St. Paul to Puget Sound, in vol. XII, part I, with seventy exquisite plates drawn by Stanley and Sohon and lithographed by Sarony.

Ives' "Colorado River" (1861), and Powell's and Newberry's "Reports" have the same high quality, and while on this subject let me point out that the extensive prairie literature includes such classics as Shimek's monograph (Iowa City, 1911) and W. D. Johnson's "The High Plains and Their Utilization" (1901), with its forty-three plates, both of which are within reach of all.

Vancouver's "Voyage" is a magnificent work, well worth a large price, but the two-volume edition, London, 1802, and the New York edition of 1805, are not expensive, and yet contain the full text. Samuel Parker's "Travels," whether Ithaca, 1838, or later, or in the English reprint, never was dear; the same is true of William Chandle's "Visit to Salt Lake" (1857), a very readable book. And while Albert Pike's original narrative of his almost incredible Journey in the Prairie (1834) has become one of the rare and very costly source books, the reprint published by the Arkansas Historical Association in vol. IV of its Publications (1917) will serve all ordinary needs. Likewise, it is possible to obtain Allsup's "Life Story of Albert Pike" (1920) which, as the only general biography of this remarkable man, deserves attention.

It is not generally known, I think, that John Keast Lord, in his famous book "The Naturalist in British Columbia" (1866) makes record of a very remarkable expedition from Vancouver Island to San Francisco—a spirited account of true American adventure and travel. This book as indeed a large number of those books entitled "The Naturalist in ——" is steadily increasing in rarity and appreciation.

I confess to a very particular regard for the work of James Hall, because he described the early Western frontier (the Middle Border) with diligence and accuracy. His "Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the West" (1836), "Letters from the West" (1828), "Letters on the Western States" (1838), and his "Life of William Henry Harrison" (1836) are excellent sources and well-written books rich in authentic descriptions of pioneer manners and natural conditions. They all seem less frequent than some years ago, but never quite out of the market.

Two books, Lizzie Aiken's "Life Story" and Pearne's "Sixty-One Years of Itinerant Christian Life," are examples of the experiences of the missionary labors which figure in many of the earlier books of reminiscences, for example those of James B. Finley, and Jacob Young, and afford much material on life in the western settlements. This group of books as yet has been but imperfectly collected. Likewise, there are several autobiographies and biographies of farmers and early settlers privately published

here and there thruout the West. Some autobiographies of men of affairs who began life under primitive conditions, also deserve to be gathered in: C. W. Marsh's "Recollections, 1837-1910" and Isaac Stephenson's "Recollections of a Long Life, 1829-1915," among many. John Bratt's "Trails of Yesterday" (Lincoln, 1921), is so recent and so important that while it is out of print a few copies ought to be combed out for library reference.

While collectors seem to shun John Russell Bartlett's "Personal Narrative of Explorations" (1854), one of the most important books of travel in the southwest, well written, splendidly illustrated and containing the experiences of experienced travelers and men of science—this fine narrative always seems obtainable and moderately priced.

Timothy Flint's books are not particularly highly priced as yet, even tho his "Recollections" is one of the very first source books of pioneer life in the Mississippi Valley. Caird's "Prairie Farming" and the books of Marsh and Ruxton present no difficulty of acquisition, and Cole's exquisite account "In the Early Days Along the Overland Trail" (1905), has reached a fair price as I write. Such fine and authentic narratives of frontier conditions as Sanford Cox, "Recollections of the Early Settlement in the Wabash Valley" (1860), and Daniel Drake's "Pioneer Letters," never attained a prohibitive price if really needed for study. Nor is it difficult to locate a moderately priced copy of Mrs. Van Cleve's "Three Score Years and Ten" (1888), which is equal to Mrs. Kinzie's "Wau-bun" as a general picture of primitive days in the northwest; and libraries would find no bar to the acquisition of James Regan's ("late of Ayrshire, now of Illinois") inimitable letters of his experiences as an early settler, published in Edinburgh (2. ed., enlarged) in 1859.

I am not aware that Meagher's "Ride through Montana" was published anywhere else but in *Harper's Magazine* (vol. 35, 1867), but this account always can be analyzed on a card—as well as General Bidwell's papers on California and all the other material on this state published in the *Century* on the occasion of the golden jubilee in 1888. Neihardt's "Splendid Wayfaring"—if Dale's edition of the Ashley-Smith explorations is out of reach—seems fairly common, just as the Philadelphia edition of the account of the U. S. Exploring Expedition which contains (vol. 4, p. 289-496) important material on our extreme Northwest, dated 1841.

There is no reason why Perkins' "Annals of the West" should beg for a place on library shelves any more than why the works of Charles Fenno Hoffman should be overlooked. Hoff-

man had so fine a style and told his experiences so vividly, that his books give him an honored place forever in the literary history of the west. Copies of "A Winter in the West" and "Wild Scenes in the Forest and Prairie" always seem available. It also is true that a number of the originals of the books included in "Early Western Travels"—such as Fearon, Faux, Michaux, and several others—are offered at reasonable figures. Also, most of Schoolcraft's accounts of his travels are within fairly easy reach.

Many side-lights and even important documents in the history and description of the west are hidden in out of the way places. Thus, an excellent study of the early explorations of Minnesota, and incidentally of the northwest, is found in Winchell's "Geology of Minnesota" (1881), occupying more than one hundred large quarto pages, and elucidated with historical maps of great importance. And the authoritative accounts of our early landscape, our prairies, plains, forests and river-courses are often buried in geological and topographical reports, many of which are still a drug in the market. Bibliographical studies of this and of the vast amount of social and economic history pertaining to the west, will help us to collect and to carry into our catalogs much research material. Even Wagner's "The Plains and the Rockies" (1921) altho in some ways a collector's guide, indicates a great deal of matter which can be obtained without much expense, but Ralph Leslie Rusk's "Literature of the Middle Western Frontier" will prove in many ways an indicator of what should be collected now, of books and papers easily available. The present remarks do not include any indication of such matter, but we may safely accept that wherever there is an instinct for Americana of lasting value, such material will be secured and preserved, and conserved, as it deserves.

This instinct may be developed in favor of many important side-lights to history afforded by poetry, fiction, the essay, biography, and public documents. Prairie poetry; the fiction based on life on the plains and in the forests; reminiscential essays and descriptions of localities or local conditions; biographies of farmers, physicians and business men; reports on public affairs, etc.,—all this is, and was, and has been, strewn broadcast over the land ever since printers went into the west, and we know it has been, and is being, collected here and there, with a conscious view of its actual and potential significance, and at the expense of effort more than of money. But the organization of such research material calls for a very highly specialized sense of selection and indeed for faculties which are not anticipated by the prevailing

mechanistic training for librarianship. Hence, private collections have proved very important desiderata; if they fail to contain monumental and costly works, they usually contain substance which libraries somehow cannot discover. For research material necessarily must be known, or at least its character anticipated, before it can be assembled. This process functions as truly as the needle of the compass. It, alone, created our indispensable reference libraries. Its absence is responsible for—what is wanting.

Summer Institute for Instructors

A SUMMER Institute for instructors in library science will be held at the University of Chicago, July 29 to September 3, 1926, with Sydney B. Mitchell, chairman of the Department of Library Science and associate professor of Library Science, University of California, in charge. Three courses will be offered for University credit: New developments in library service and their bearing on curriculum construction, by Professors Mitchell, W. W. Charters and others; new methods in education, by Professor W. F. Russell and others; and educational psychology, by an instructor to be announced later.

Free on Request

At the expense of the Trustees of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation of New York, the publishers, Doubleday, Page and Company, are making a limited distribution of a special library edition of "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George, to libraries desiring this book for their shelves. Librarians desirous of taking advantage of this offer should address Walter Fairchild, secretary, Schalkenbach Foundation, 15 Park Row, New York.

The late Mr. Schalkenbach was an employing printer, ex-president of the Typothetae, who left the greater part of a considerable estate to trustees to found a non-political educational institution for spreading a greater knowledge of the writings of Henry George.

A fine series of large two-color illustrations of the iron and steel industry are now being distributed by the advertising department of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Many libraries have received these pictures in previous years, but new views are taken each year. They show all the processes from ore mining thru the blast furnaces, and the bessemer and open hearth processes to the finishing mills, where sheets, plates, tubes and rails are turned out. A set of these may be obtained free on application, and many libraries will wish to add them to their picture collections for school and other use.

Factors In Establishing Deposit Stations*

By GLADYS T. JONES

FIFTEEN libraries which operate stations were asked for information about their methods of selecting service points. The replies are tabulated below. Perhaps the most puzzling outcome was the wide variation as to total number of stations, and number of each type, in cities of somewhat similar size and character.

In determining the advisability of establishing deposit stations, the chief factor seems to be the locality. Practically all of the public libraries reporting stated that they consider this point very carefully. As they desire to serve the whole city, the distance from the main library and any branch is thought of and the number of people who can be served by the station. This influence of location and nearness of other service points is illustrated by Bridgeport, Connecticut, which reports, "We formerly had more stations in both factories and schools than at present. The establishment of more branches caused us to discontinue some of our stations. Our factories are grouped and are almost all very accessible to a branch (less than half a mile). Except in two outlying districts practically every resident of the city is within half a mile of a branch or the Main Library. Hence the small number of stations."

The factor of next importance is the securing of an attendant or custodian without expense to the library. The Hackley Public Library of Muskegon, Michigan, is the only one which uses no volunteer help and has all stations, with the exception of the four fire stations of which no circulation statistics are kept, under the charge of assistants from the main library. In direct contrast to this the Youngstown Public Library says, "With a small appropriation and large community freedom from expense to library is a vital factor." Youngstown has staff members on duty at several stations, while Buffalo, New York, and Tacoma, Washington, are at the extreme. Buffalo reports, "We do not have deposit stations with library assistants in charge"; Tacoma adds, "We have never been in a position to have a library assistant in charge." Providence states, "No stations are operated in charge of library employees unless the stations are open to the entire community."

The safety of the books and the interest of the users are other determining points. More

than half of the libraries hold no definite policy in regard to discontinuing stations if the average circulation of books is small. Many of them have a higher average than ten per year per book, but feel even were it smaller, they would maintain the library deposit station if the people were appreciative and trustworthy. The library of Multnomah County, Portland, Oregon, replies, "Stations are discontinued when there is evidence of lack of care or lack of interest in books." Rochester, New York, considers "it more worth while to circulate ten books a week in some environments than one hundred in others; where people have fewer advantages and opportunities, the need for books increases." Los Angeles makes "allowances for far-away and sparsely settled communities and maintains some that do not circulate more than five per year per book."

All the libraries acknowledge that better and more satisfactory results would be obtained if it were possible to have library assistants in charge of the stations. Bridgeport and Cleveland both agree that a library attendant increases circulation, and, adds Cleveland, "does more constructive work in directing the reading." Worcester says, "The company employee is willing to circulate the books and take general charge, but you cannot have a really accurate record of circulation unless a record is kept by a regular library assistant or one paid by the library." Utica feels that "it is most desirable to have a trained librarian, but if this is not possible sometimes a company employee gives quite satisfactory results." Providence, on the other hand, mentions that there was "but one instance where an 'employee librarian' seemed to make much of her opportunity." Youngstown agrees with this view. "In two cases the library secured splendid co-operation from the company employees; they treated the library as a personal obligation. At other stations the library work is treated as a secondary matter." St. Louis would expect "a decided difference in results if they were administered by library assistants."

Obviously some of the libraries feel the shortcoming of volunteer or untrained custodians, perhaps as much on account of difficulties in obtaining accurate records and the return of all books loaned, as because of any lack of knowledge about books and ability to encourage their use; the zealous readers will use station books under almost any conditions.

The final question which comes up in the

* This article is one of a series resulting from problem assignments in the course in Senior Administration at the Albany Library School, under the direction of Joseph L. Wheeler.—ED. L. I.

establishment or discontinuance of a station may be roughly defined as follows: With the funds at hand for books and service can we get the greatest use of books at the least cost by establishing a new station at this particular point, or is there some other point where at no greater expense we shall have more books borrowed? On this point of cost the questionnaire omitted any inquiry. At distributing stations of a certain type, such as those in drug stores, the Chicago Public Library pays the storekeeper a uniform rate of two cents per book loaned. Youngstown, which supplies all ten stations and three sub-branches with books from its general stock, figures the salary costs for recording books lent to two stations and three sub-branches, and for operating the points where library assistants are employed, at \$2561 per year, with a circulation of 89,029. This gives a unit cost of \$.028 per circulation under library assistants, compared with an approximate cost of \$56 for recording books to "volunteer" stations, where no local expense to the library is involved, and 25,252 books were circulated, or a unit cost of \$.0022 per circulation, with volunteer help.

The variation in number of stations of each type may be partly due to points of view held, or to "habit" (the continuance of a single practice which proves successful) rather than to actual experiment or experience with each type under the best conditions. For example, five cities have no service in any fire stations, while Buffalo has many in proportion to population.

The questionnaire neglected to specify whether these served the public or only the firemen. Youngstown reports that a fireman from each station comes to the Central Library each week for an armful of books for his "buddies," but no library stations are maintained. Buffalo and Cleveland reported no schools. Buffalo's are operated as a separate division of the library's work, and Cleveland's thru a school department. The seven schools mentioned by Los Angeles are community stations for the use of the whole neighborhood. The regular school deposits are cared for by another department. The variations at factories and stores are too difficult to explain without additional correspondence. Several libraries reported separately on churches, Sunday Schools or community houses; Bridgeport 2, Buffalo 15, Los Angeles 5, Portland 1, St. Louis 3, Youngstown 2 (both in new community church buildings).

Libraries establishing stations will get help from the mimeographed material used by Cleveland's Station Department. There is a six page mimeographed circular of instructions to station custodians. There is also a one page statement on the Cleveland Public Library letterhead. This statement, which is signed at the bottom by a representative of the firm and by the supervisor of stations, as a contract, reads as follows: "The Cleveland Public Library, as far as resources will permit, makes the following propositions to business firms desiring a collection of books for the use of their employees: The Library agrees: (1) To furnish a deposit of

KINDS OF STATIONS

City	Population	Total Circulation	Circulation from Stations	Factories	Stores for Employees	Stores for Public	Schools	Fire Stations	Hospitals	Miscellaneous	Total
Cleveland, Ohio	888,519	5,967,610	279,914	21	5			33	10	35	104
St. Louis, Mo.	803,853	2,332,112	158,101	10		7	5	3	7	23	55
Los Angeles, Cal.	674,641	4,317,688	130,552	1	5	2	7	20	2	33	70
Buffalo, N. Y.	536,718	2,232,652		29	1	5		32	1	53	121
Library of the District of Columbia	475,966	1,136,222	44,964		3		15		4	7	29
Rochester, N. Y.	318,892	1,485,468	101,575	26	1		9	17	3	19	75
Multnomah County L., Portland, Ore.	273,621	2,387,743	46,297	4	2	2	5	11	3	10	37
Toledo, Ohio	269,338	1,080,580	15,681				3		5		8†
Providence, R. I.	242,378	772,727	36,525*	31	2		62		1	14	110
Worcester, Mass.	195,405	897,751†	70,958	6		1	6	9	3	13	38
Bridgeport, Conn.	156,000	1,113,281	13,367	1			4			2	7
Youngstown, Ohio	155,000	665,830	50,595	2	2	1	2			3	open
Utica, N. Y.	107,400	515,669	20,472	4		1	10	9	3	10	10
Tacoma, Wash.	96,965	570,336	19,552			3	1	12		3	37
Muskegon, Mich.	45,000	329,688	128,075			3	8	4	2	3	19
											17

† Stations discontinued for a time as not on a workable basis.

* Circulation from only 7 of the 110 stations. Others less important and not counted.

† Does not include station work from children's department.

books relative in size to the number of employees; (2) to rebind and keep books in good physical condition; (3) to exchange them frequently enough to keep the collection fresh and vital; (4) to send specific titles or material on subjects specially requested, thus giving the employees the benefit, not only of the small collection at hand, but also the privilege of getting any circulating book in the entire system of the Cleveland Public Library; (5) to furnish material for all library reports or records; (6) to give the necessary instruction for keeping the records according to library methods; (7) to stimulate the reading as much as possible.

"The business firm agrees: (1) To furnish locked cases and suitable location for the books; (2) to be responsible for all loss or damage; (3) to allow the time of an employee at least one hour a day three days each week in which to issue the books and keep the records; (4) to advertise the library station very generally among the employees and to co-operate in every possible way; (5) to send to the Stations Department each month a monthly report of books issued during that month.

"The Stations Department reserves the right to discontinue any station (1) If the books are not sufficiently used to warrant further service. (2) if no report is made for two successive months."

The Three Owls

HOW many readers of Anne Carroll Moore's weekly page in the *Herald-Tribune* have wished that much of its pertinent comment and criticism could be preserved in a form more convenient for easy reference. And now that "The Three Owls" * after a year of flight, have made their way into an actual book, there is every reason to congratulate the publishers who were quick to see wherein lies the value of these brief chapters by many hands. For tho this is not a heavy volume, it is full of meat.

In the first place, Miss Moore, herself, has never been more felicitous than in some of the delightful introductions to the several sections. Here is surprising range of subjects, chosen and blended by a consideration of children and the pages they make their own.

That these papers do not appear disjointed, is due to Miss Moore's keen sense of related things and her always vivid enthusiasm for the year's festivals as they follow each other, one by one. Starting in the fall then, with Halloween, covering St. Nicholas Eve, Christmas and Twelfth Night, the holidays all take the

stage, until the summer comes around with Fourth of July and a list of plays for summer days.

Between the holidays, are discriminating appraisals of writers and artists and the enchanting patterns they devise together, colored by bits of reminiscence and reflections of personal contacts. The many contributors, writing from different angles, add the flavor of their individual likings and a diversity of viewpoints. Their pleasure in a congenial theme is often contagious, witness, Marcia Dalphin in "Let's Go a-Maying," Leonore Power in "Ships and Sailors," and Marian Cutter in "Vacation Boxes." But with so much that is good it is hardly fair to select anything for special mention.

If the publishers had done nothing more than give lasting form to the array of enticing lists, they would still deserve our gratitude. They have done more, far more, in binding up these leaves, scattered thru the fifty-two weeks of a year. They have brought out a book packed full of veritable information, agreeably given, rich in appreciation of the writers who have consciously put their best into creating what will appeal to boys and girls. Add to this, appropriate and harmonious dress and a size that is kindly to the hand. The type is excellent and the pictures, which suffered on inferior paper, are admirably reproduced now. Examples of the art of the foremost illustrators, past and present, they would animate and adorn with subtle magic even the most prosaic passages of critical review.

ALICE M. JORDAN.

TO CATALOGERS

A supplementary list to the List of registered catalogers, 1921-1924, published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of May 1, 1925, will be issued in an early number of the *JOURNAL*. Any cataloger not yet registered should communicate with Miss Eliza Lamb, Harper Memorial Library, University of Chicago.

LIBRARY JOURNAL INDEX FOR 1925

The *LIBRARY JOURNAL* index, vol. 50, 1925, will be mailed with the number for January 1, 1926.

As a result of a meeting at Cleveland in October when some forty men and women representing adult educational activities in university, institute, labor, industrial, national, state and other groups, assembled under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation, first steps were taken to form an organization to be called the American Association for Adult Education, to be nation-wide and possibly international in scope.

* Moore, Anne Carroll. The three owls. Macmillan. 376p. \$2.50.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1925



READING, the best reading for the most people at the least cost, is still the one aim of our public library system, and its promotion the final purpose of all our administration, despite discussions of standardization, classification, cataloging and the like which occupy so much of the time at library meetings. Within the past year or so this central topic has happily come more to the front in library discussions, and the emphasis on adult education has had wholesome effectiveness in bringing the use of books to the attention of ever-widening circles. It is almost surprising what good results have already come from the A. L. A. series of pamphlets on "Reading With a Purpose," and local libraries here and there are developing new uses of these little bibliographies and similar publications. Our schools and colleges are following the cue, and in some institutions of higher education free reading outside the required courses is encouraged by giving such work credits towards the collegiate degree. The colleges are also more generally adopting the browsing-room idea in putting happy temptation for reading before their students, while the public libraries are more and more adopting the expedient of the "book trough" or the new-book shelf, placed between the door and the delivery desk, from which the borrower may make his choice on his way thither. All these methods of attracting readers and increasing reading, such as are suggested in Miss Stewart's experience in the Connecticut College for Women, should be carefully studied and utilized by librarians, whether in college or public libraries. Another interesting contribution to the subject is the reading census taken among school children by help of the Carnegie Corporation grant to the A. L. A., of which the final results are just available. It is surprising and gratifying that many of the 36,750 children voting in schools of seventeen states placed among the first ten books so many child classics, as far back as "The Little Lame Prince" by the author of "John Halifax Gentleman," and the comments by the children are of most encouraging interest.

DURING the municipal administration closing with the present year the public libraries of Greater New York seem to have fallen in public favor because of the limitations to which

they had been put in the supply of reading, due to inadequate appropriations for books. In many of the branch libraries thruout the greater city books were so badly worn out that they had to be taken from the shelves without replacement or permitted to circulate with a rubber band holding their loosened pages together. In the eleven months ending November 30 the New York Public Library circulation dropped from 3,693,735 in 1924 to 3,176,040 in 1925, that of the Brooklyn Public Library from 5,552,261 in 1924 to 5,403,043 in 1925, while the Queensborough figures show a slight advance, not in proportion with growth in that increasing borough. It was at first thought that the craze for radio was partly responsible for decreases of circulation, and this was probably true thruout the country when radio was a novelty. But the experience of libraries outside of New York, whose book funds have been fairly adequate, serves to show that the influence of radio, so far as it absorbed reading time, has now been modified, while book talks by wireless, as also book relations of the "movies," have had direct and evident influence in promoting circulation. Radio has also been found useful in bringing to the attention of the community the many functions which the public library is now serving. It is to be hoped for New York that the unfortunate experience of 1925 will lead to more liberal book appropriations hereafter by the city administration. The New York Public Library has been given a substantial increase for 1926, as also has Queens, tho Brooklyn, whose appropriation for 1925 had been increased by mandamus, has been held down for 1926 to the figure of 1925. The situation in the last-named borough has, however, been mitigated by using for book purchase the entire increase of revenue obtained thru mandamus and thus placing on the depleted shelves approximately \$100,000 worth of books above the purchases in the previous year of starvation.

THERE is manifest in library circles cordial approval of the booksellers' demand for "fewer and better books." The selection of books for libraries is in most cases limited by the funds available for book purchase so that the amount of money expended to the benefit of authors and publishers would

not be lessened by curtailing the number of publications. But there is unnecessary difficulty in making choice of books where several publishers are issuing books on the same topic or where presses are pouring out successive books of an author in public favor on the strength of his name without regard to comparative merit. What is true of libraries is true also of the public at large and probably

the total amount spent for books would be increased rather than lessened if the confusion of tongues were reduced. The problem is a difficult one, but librarians may have an important influence upon publishers if they will make their wishes clearly known by refraining from purchasing books which unnecessarily duplicate existing books or which fall below the standard of an author's other writings.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

The fiftieth year of the Haverhill Public Library was marked by an increase in circulation of 13,000. The Washington Square Branch had the busiest year in its history and the Bedford Branch the second busiest year. Three other sections of the city, according to Donald K. Campbell, the librarian, could use branch facilities to great advantage. The two existing branches are the same that the city had twenty-one years ago. The book appropriation, plus a few hundred dollars, is also the same. The same library building has been occupied for half a century. Stacks were rearranged and shelving built in the last year, and a new Art Room nearly completed. In all 255,262 books were circulated among an estimated population of 51,000, and receipts from local taxation were \$34,938.

DELAWARE

The crying need of a good central building having been met, other needs which for several years have been side-tracked again come to the fore, says Arthur L. Bailey in the thirty-first annual report of the Wilmington Institute Free Library. More branches and stations are the chief needs. The president of the board of managers suggests that if Wilmington is to have seven great public school buildings, on well-selected sites, it might be fitting to place a branch library in the neighborhood of each school. Free lectures and the appointment of a readers' advisor are other desiderata.

The new building has attracted each year groups of library students; at least two other buildings obviously based on the plans of the building have been erected; and the American Institute of Architects awarded a medal to the architects, Messrs. Tilton and Githens, for the best building in the Government and Monumental Class of Buildings.

The total number of books in the library as of June 30, 1925, was 128,645, and the year's circulation was 516,751, an increase of 62,956. Three hospitals are served.

OHIO

On election day the people of Youngstown voted to renew the five-year library tax levy and increase it from two-tenths to three-tenths of a mill for another five-year period, beginning January 1927. On the present tax valuation of the city, this will bring a tax revenue of about \$105,000 per year, which with other incomes will give the library a budget of about \$120,000 per year. The levy carried by a majority of only 1,000 out of 21,000 votes cast. All other tax and bond propositions were defeated. The library campaign was badly handicapped by an unexpected wording at the head of each ballot: "for an additional tax levy for the city of Youngstown," which led thousands of people to believe that the entire three-tenths of a mill asked for was an increase.

ILLINOIS

During the last quarter the John Crerar Library, Chicago, passed the half million mark in number of volumes, thereby ranking it with the more considerable libraries of the world. One of the large corporations of Chicago, the Western Electric Company, has so appreciated the services of the Library and especially in keeping open in the evening, that it has without solicitation renewed their subscription for that purpose.

FRANCE

The American Library in Paris finds its sphere of possible usefulness larger than its present facilities enable it to encompass. The retiring librarian, W. Dawson Johnston, says in his last annual report: ". . . We are not yet able to give expert advice in a field in which an American library in a foreign country ought to be especially expert, I mean, of course, the field of American literature, American history, and American political opinion. It is to be hoped that in our desire to give to our fellow citizens in the United States information in regard to Europe, we may not lose sight of the importance of giving to European scholars and writers the

information which they desire in regard to the United States, its literature and institutions." Thru the Service des Prêts of the Bibliothèque Nationale and other libraries 203 volumes were loaned to 39 different professors in 31 different institutions, among them the University of Miskolc in Hungary. Lack of sufficient funds has also made it impossible to increase the average salary of 1355 francs a month received by assistants, less than a living wage, or to continue the publication of the library's illustrated monthly literary review, *Ex Libris*. Arrangements have been made with the editors of *La*

Revue Anglo-Américaine for the publication in that periodical of new additions to the library. A column of literary gossip is also supplied to *L'Atlantique*, the newspaper published on the boats of the Compagnie Transatlantique, and to *The Ocean Post*, published on the boats of the Holland-American line.

Book circulation for the year ending Oct. 31 was 119,195, a nine per cent increase. There are 4678 card holders enrolled. Of all the subscribers registered 1544 were American, 749 British, and 631 French. The library has about 30,000 volumes.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The fourth edition of the Staff Instruction Book of the Youngstown Public Library has just been issued. It contains much new material, including the details of book ordering, cataloging, accounting, industrial department, and branch library work, the history of the Library and diagram of organization. The price of the new edition is fifty cents, plus 6c. postage.

Librarians who have contributed to Anne Carroll Moore's "The Three Owls," reviewed elsewhere in this number, are Marcia Dalphin of the Rye Free Reading Room, Mary Gould Davis, Kathleen Elliott, Leonore St. John Power, and Mabel Williams of the New York Public Library, Alice M. Jordan of Boston, Elva S. Smith of Pittsburgh, Katharine Tappert of Morristown, Jacqueline Overton of Westbury, L. I. Josephine Adams Rathbone of Pratt Institute Library School, Claude Leland of the New York City Board of Education, and Marian Cutter and Frances Clarke Sayers, now of the Children's Book Store of New York and the Chicago Book Store, respectively.

As the first in a new series of reprints, the "Librarian's Round Table," appears "School Library Experience," compiled by Martha Wilson and bringing together over forty articles dealing with: State aid and regulation, the high, the junior high, the elementary, the rural, and the teacher training school libraries, instruction, book selection, etc. Public library work with schools, lists of books, outlines of instruction, standard, scores and technical details have been omitted, since these are covered in other compilations.

The well known "Buying List of Books for Small Libraries," originally compiled by Zaidee Brown and revised by Caroline Webster, has been enlarged and brought up to date by Mil-

dred Pope, published by the University of the State of New York and reprinted by the A.L.A. The present edition lists 1650 titles and it is good to see this valuable book selection aid reprinted for wider circulation.

"There are indications from all sides of a sunny, blue sky for small reading children of to-morrow," says Mary Graham Bonner in "A Parent's Guide to Children's Reading," and she goes on to show that not only is "the march of books for little children sturdy, steady and growing stronger" but that there are now books in almost every field suitable for children of all ages up to sixteen. These are grouped at the end of the chapters dealing with: Imaginative books; history, nature and the animal world stories, poetry, etc., and the brief notes commend (or qualify the inclusion of) the various titles, notably in the case of "Penguin Island," which is "nature and satire for the reader of sixteen or older. A brilliant book, but too sophisticated for any young reader." Funk and Wagnalls. 1926 (c. 1925) 177p.

"Without schools or teachers it is perfectly possible for you to learn the basic essentials of all knowledge, the broad outlines of the important things that man now knows." This is Jesse Lee Bennett's encouraging introduction to his "Frontiers of Knowledge" in the A. L. A. Reading with a Purpose series, and the ensuing discussion on the simplicity of the essentials as contrasted with the impossibility of attaining all of knowledge, "the only basis for enduring growth and happiness" is entirely in the style of the author of "What Books Can Do for You," and carry one irresistibly forward to the twelve titles selected "to indicate something of the nature of the knowledge mankind now possesses" and the "relation of this knowledge to the growth, the success and the happiness of the individual."

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

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Peter H. Goldsmith, 407 West 117th St., N. Y. C.; Library Extension, C. B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison; Library Revenues, S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.; Library Survey, Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.; Manual of Historical Literature, A. H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo; Membership, Anne W. Howland, Drexel Institute Library, Philadelphia; Nominating, H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress; Oberly Memorial Fund, Claribel R. Barnett, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture L.; Political Appointments, O. L. Wildermuth, Gary, Ind.; Program, C. F. D. Belden, Boston P. L.; Public Documents, Carl Vitz, Toledo P. L.; Publicity, Carl L. Cannon, New York P. L.; Recruiting for Library Service, June R. Donnelly, Simmons College Library School; Relations between Libraries and Moving Pictures, Frank H. Chase, Boston P. L.; Reprints and Inexpensive Editions, Louise Prouty, Cleveland P. L.; Resources of American Libraries, J. T. Gerould, Princeton University L.; Salaries, C. H. Compton, St. Louis P. L.; Schemes of Library Science, Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute School of Library Science; Travel, F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston; Union List of Periodicals, H. M. Lydenberg, New York P. L.; Ventilation and Lighting of Library Buildings, S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids P. L.; War Service Activities, H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress; Ways and Means, C. W. Andrews, John Crerar L.; Work with the Blind, Lucille A. Goldthwaite, New York P. L.; Work with Foreign Born, Eleanor E. Ledbetter, Broadway Branch, Cleveland (O.) P. L.

THE MIDWINTER MEETINGS

The midwinter meetings of the A. L. A. and other library organizations will be held December 30 to January 2 in Chicago.

As already announced in the JOURNAL, headquarters will be at the Drake hotel and those who plan to attend are reminded that immediate application is necessary.

A. L. A. COUNCIL

Three meetings of the A. L. A. Council are announced tentatively for Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings, December 31 to January 2. At the first Mr. Ranck will present recommendations for the Committee on Library Revenues on library endowments; and Mr. Utley will report for the special committee on the proposal for an A. L. A. business library section. At the second, minimum standards for summer courses

in library science will be discussed by Mr. Strohman; and Mr. Charters will tell of the curriculum study he is making for the Association, analysis of cataloging and circulation work being now in progress. Plans for the fiftieth anniversary celebration will occupy the third meeting.

OTHER MEETINGS

Open meetings of the Board of Education for librarianship will be held on the morning and afternoon of Wednesday, December 30; the Bibliographical Society of America will meet on Saturday afternoon, January 2; a two-session business libraries round table has a full program for Friday and Saturday afternoons; for Friday afternoon the League of Library Commissions announces a program on various aspects of library extension; College Librarians of the Middle West will meet jointly on Friday afternoon with the University Librarians to discuss the Telford report on library personnel, and on Saturday will discuss standardization of college library service and building plans for college libraries. University and Reference Librarians on Thursday afternoon will consider recent tendencies in education which may affect the work of the librarian; costs of administration in larger libraries and Dr. Work's survey of university libraries. Librarians of large libraries have booked Friday evening (program to be announced); library editors Thursday afternoon and Normal School and Teacher College Librarians on Saturday will have a symposium on adaptations of routine and technical methods in teachers college libraries. At a time still to be announced there will be an informal meeting of the A. L. A. Catalog Section, which will receive a report on Dr. Charters' curriculum study.

EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

EASTERN College Librarians held their thirteenth conference on November 28th at Columbia University. Harriet B. Prescott, acting secretary for this meeting, was chairman at the morning session, and welcomed the guests.

CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY PERSONNEL

Discussion of the Library Personnel Report of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration was opened by Mr. Telford who spoke on the preparation of the report and its subsequent revision for acceptance at the A.L.A. Council meeting in December. In the original report the grading was based on conditions in public libraries. The grades most interesting to college librarians have not been printed. College and university libraries present many problems owing to their differences in organization,

demands, and specialized work. The committee wants suggestions as to how these special classes, and special assistants are to be classed. In regard to qualifications many demand a college education, and library school training. In all the libraries concerned there are assistants without one or both of these requirements who do valuable work. This formal education is intended to serve only as a measure on which to base requirements. Rates of compensation are not satisfactory but it is hoped from this beginning to work to something better.

Mr. Keogh of Yale raised the question concerning the basis for putting college libraries into various classes. Miss Rathbone explained that when the Committee had worked on the report they realized the lack of necessary data for the grading of college and university libraries. They had therefore asked assistance of some one in each of various special libraries. Mr. Koopman of Brown University had been asked to work on a scheme for college and university libraries. Miss Rathbone then asked for suggestions as to the importance of considering the number of students and staff, number of volumes and circulation. It was felt that circulation might well be omitted as it varies according to the organization of the library. Departmental libraries and special collections are important factors, not only in regard to the size of the library but also as administrative problems.

Mr. Wyer of New York State Library questioned the need of such a scheme of classification for college libraries. Dr. Austen of Cornell thought it would be more important to do something to correlate the library staff with the teaching force of the institution. Mr. Koopman said the profession suffered for lack of better grade salaries and such a scheme might be useful in this respect. Dr. Richardson asked if such classification schemes had ever been responsible for raising salaries. Mr. Telford replied that in Washington, classification had had a marked effect. He also thought the whole idea was one which would win more recognition for the profession.

THE UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS

Mr. Gerould of Princeton spoke on "Some Lessons from the Union List." The question of acquiring the important foreign periodicals not yet included in the list is one which Mr. Gerould said libraries must consider. The co-operation shown in the making of this list encouraged the hope for further lists, perhaps of government serials.

After lunch the session resumed with Professor William W. Rockwell, librarian of Union Theological Seminary, in the chair.

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CATALOGS OF MANUSCRIPTS

Dr. Van Hoesen of Princeton presented his paper on catalogs of manuscripts as a field for co-operative purchase among eastern college libraries. Preliminary work toward the preparation of a union list of such catalogs has been begun, using the printed cards for the Library of Congress collection as a basis. To this list has been added the Princeton collection of about a thousand or twelve hundred titles. Harvard, Columbia and the New York Public Library are now to check for their respective libraries, after which the list will be studied before other libraries are asked to co-operate. Less duplication than was anticipated appears as the checking progresses. The union catalog resulting from the checking may be deposited in one of the co-operating libraries; it may be published, and it may be perpetuated and cumulated from year to year. The receiving library should be readily accessible, willing to answer inquiries, and possibly to undertake the work of adding to the catalog. The Library of Congress has signified its willingness to accept such responsibility. The completed bibliography should be under the supervision of some interested individual or committee.

In the discussion, the libraries co-operating in the initial checking were represented; Mr. Briggs of Harvard, Mr. Howson of Columbia, and Mr. Lydenberg of the New York Public Library expressing their desire to co-operate. Mr. Howson spoke of the interest in the project of Professor Lynn Thorndike, of the Department of History at Columbia, and his desire that the material be deposited in New York. By unanimous consent an advisory committee of three members, with power to add to their number was appointed: Mr. D. M. Matteson, Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, and Professor Lynn Thorndike, chairman.

LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

Dr. Shearer of the Grosvenor Library spoke on the plan of The New York Library Association for co-operation with the New York Historical Association in promoting the collection and preservation of the materials of local state history.

The New York Library Association considered the matter at its June meeting at Poughkeepsie, and the New York Historical Association has appointed a committee to act with it. A documentary index of New York state documents, an index of special manuscript catalogs, and of special collections in different libraries of the state, are proposed. The inclusion of books in collecting is to be stressed, since often the slighter books of local interest do not find a place in the local libraries. The preservation

of files of local newspapers is important since these contain a vast amount of local history material, and the newspapers themselves often do not keep files, or may cease to exist. Other material suitable for preservation is programs of local celebrations, sermons, posters, placards, manuscript material, such as journals, diaries and account books, and museum objects.

A handbook describing plans of local groups is to be drawn up and circulated among libraries, patriotic and local history societies and newspapers, and it is hoped that the proposed lists and indexes will enable students of history to know where there is helpful material, and that other states may be inspired to similar efforts.

RESERVE BOOKS

Miss Reed's paper on "Duplicate Reserve Books: How Shall They Be Obtained?" is published in full in this number. The discussion of this question brought out the practices in the institutions represented, and these paralleled the procedure described by Miss Reed. Mr. Gerould of Princeton presented the question as one of educational policy, the university being obligated to supply the things that go with an education. He feels it desirable to buy three copies of a book, if by so doing three students read it rather than one with one copy. In certain departments at Harvard the profits from the sale of manuals for the course pay for the books used for collateral reading in the course. Another innovation at Harvard is the collection of books from students by a student committee and the rental of such books at Phillips Brooks House. Professor Rockwell called attention to the high return from a small number of copies at the University of Chicago by books being kept in rapid rotation thru restricting their use to two-hour periods.

Miss Stewart's paper on cultural reading in the college library is published above. Miss Williams of the New York State Library School in opening discussion of this subject, told of the reading interests of a group of college girls as reported later by them. It was found that during this period they had read current periodicals, literature—drama, fiction, poetry—philosophy, sociology, religion, biography, history and travel, in the order given. Few read on music and art unless they had special talents in those lines. Only about half the group reported being conscious of the influence of the library in stimulating reading. As methods of encouraging cultural reading, Miss Williams suggested browsing rooms, shelves of new books, lists, etc., in college papers, small traveling libraries in dormitories, and reading for credit. Personal touch with the librarian thru

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reading groups and the like was felt to be essential.

The effect of honors courses on cultural reading was brought up but opinion varied as to its influence. Special means of stimulating reading were described. At Brown University a tray of selected books is kept in view at the loan desk and proved effective as a means of encouraging reading. Mr. Gilchrist of Rochester University told of running a column in the college paper of rambling, racy comment on books, and keeping a well-filled shelf of books

displayed for circulation. Miss Borden of Vassar told of the "week-end" shelf at Vassar which was no sooner stocked than it was depleted by the need for the books for class reading—a situation which Professor Rockwell considered an evidence of co-ordination between cultural and educational reading.

The meeting closed with the reading of the names of more than a hundred present who had signed the register, this giving the conference an opportunity of knowing the wide range of institutions represented.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

- Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Inexpensive books for children. 1lp.
A family library of 200 books. *Publishers' Weekly*. Nov. 21, p. 1717-1723.
Indianapolis (Ind.) Public Library. Books for the modern home; 300 of the best books. . . . Chicago: American Library Association. 8p. pap. 20c.
Little lists for children's reading. Chicago Public Library. *Book Bulletin*. Oct. 1925. p. 199-202.
Paues, A. C., ed. Annual bibliography of English language and literature; v. 5. 1924. Bowker. 164p. pap. \$2.
Pope, M. H., comp. Buying list of books for small libraries. 4th ed. Albany: University of the State of New York, Library Extension Division. 225p. (Bull. no. 831).
Wilson, H. W. The bookman's reading and tools. Wilson. Bibls. pap. 50c.

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- ADULT EDUCATION. See EDUCATION, ADULT.
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Arnold, F. A., and H. L. Lewis, eds. The agricultural index, third three-year cumulation, 1922-1924; subject index to a selected list of agr. periodicals, books and bulletins. Wilson. 100p. ALASKA
U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Alaska: list of pubs. for sale. . . . 21p. Aug. 1925. (Price List 60, 9th ed.). ALASKA—MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES
Brooks, A. H., and others. Mineral resources of Alaska. U. S. Geological Survey. Bibli. footnotes. pap. 40c.
AMERICAN DRAMA
Fiesse, Irene, comp. Recent plays by American authors. St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library. *Monthly Bulletin*. October 1925. p. 371-379.
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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. See LIVESTOCK.
ARITHMETIC—STUDY AND TEACHING
Overman, J. R. Principles and methods of teaching arithmetic. Chicago: Lyons and Carnahan. 3p. bibl. \$1.60.
AVIATION. See METEOROLOGICAL.
BARNBURNERS. See NEW YORK STATE—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.
BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT—CRITICISM AND COMMENT
Bacon, B. W. The apostolic message; an historical inquiry. Century. [Bibl. footnotes. \$3.50].
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Lucy, W. A. The growth of biology. Holt. Bibl. footnotes. \$4.
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Alter, J. C. James Bridger; trapper, frontiersman, scout and guide. Salt Lake City: Shepard Bk. Co. \$10.
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CARLYLE, THOMAS
Wilson, D. A. Carlyle, on Cromwell and others (1837-1848). Dutton. Bibl. footnotes. \$5. (Life of Carlyle, v. 3).
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Cornell, Helen, comp. Child labor—bibliography. Minnesota Department of Education. *Library Notes and News*. Sept. 1925. p. 56-58.
University of Texas. The child labor amendment. Austin. 14p. bibl. pap.
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Richardson, F. H. Simplifying motherhood; containing a chapter on breast feeding. . . . Putnam. 5p. bibl. \$1.75.
U. S. Children's Bureau. Publications. Oct. 15, 1925. 14p.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. See under GENERAL, above.

CHINA. See EAST (Far East).

CHURCH WORK

- Brudner, E. S. Surveying your community; a handbook of method for the rural church. Doran. 6p. bibl. pap. \$1.25.
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- Baberoth, A. C. Modern business English. Prentice-Hall. Bibl. \$4.

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- Bader, Louis. World developments in the cotton industry, with special reference to the cotton piece industry in the United States. New York University Press. 2p. bibl. \$3.

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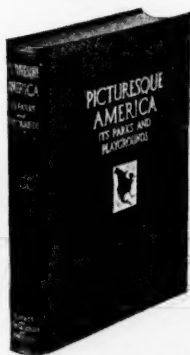
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Hume, M. A. S. The courtships of Queen Elizabeth. Brentano's. Bibl. footnotes. \$4.
- ENGLISH DRAMA. See SONGS.**
- ENGLISH LITERATURE—HISTORY AND CRITICISM**
Wait, H. A., and J. B. Munn. Ideas and forms in English and American literature. Scott, Foresman. Bibls. \$3.
See also under GENERAL, above.
- ENGLISH LANGUAGE—STUDY AND TEACHING**
Leonard, S. A., and R. F. Fox. General language. Rand. 5p. bibl. \$1.25.
- EUCARIST. See MASS.**
- EUROPE—DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL. See COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.**
- EUROPEAN WAR—REPARATIONS**
Greer, Guy. The Ruhr-Lorraine industrial problem. Macmillan. 3p. bibl. \$2.50. (Inst. of Ec. investigations in internatl. ec. reconstruction).
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Jones, E. D. The administration of industrial enterprises, with special reference to factory practice. New ed. rev. and enl. Longmans. Bibl. \$4.75.
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- FURNITURE—COLONIAL**
Lockwood, S. M. Antiques. Doubleday. Bibl. \$3.50.
- GEOGRAPHY. See COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.**
- GEOLOGY—ECONOMIC**
Ries, Heinrich. Economic geology. 5th ed. Wiley. Bibl. \$5.
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Shaw, J. M. The Christian gospel of the fatherhood of God. Doran. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.
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National Industrial Conference Board. Public regulation of competitive practices. 247 Park ave., New York. Bibl. \$3 (Studies in public policy toward business).
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Jauncey, Ernest. The doctrine of grace up to the end of the Pelagian controversy historically and dogmatically considered. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. \$5.50.
- HAMILTON, ALEXANDER. See U. S. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.**
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Sargent, R. L. The rise of the slave population at Athens during the fifth and fourth centuries before Christ. Urbana: University of Illinois. 2p. bibl. pav. \$1.75. (Studies in the social sciences, v. 12, no. 3).
- HISTORY—MODERN**
Webster, Hutton. History of the modern world; rev. ed. Heath. 10p. bibl. \$2.24.
- HYGIENE**
Wood, T. D., and C. L. Brownell. Source book in health and physical education. Macmillan. 10p. bibl. \$2.50.
- HYGIENE, PUBLIC**
A selected public health bibliography with annotations. 370 7th ave., New York. *American Journal of Public Health*. Nov. 1925. p. 1012-1013.
- IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS. See U. S.—FOREIGN POPULATION.**
- INDIANA—HISTORY**
Cottman, G. S. Indiana, its history, constitution and present government. Bobbs. Bibl. 96c.
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Herrick, G. W. Manual of injurious insects. Holt. Bibls. \$4.50.
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- LONDON**
Finsbury Public Libraries. City of London & the Metropolitan boroughs. Part 4. *Quarterly Guide for Readers*. Oct. 1925. p. 67-74.
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- MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS**
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Goldberg, Isaac. The man Mencken. New York: Simon and Schuster. Bibl. footnotes. \$4.
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Gregg, W. R. Aeronautical meteorology. Ronald. 4p. bibl. \$2.75. (Ronald aeronautic library).
- MISSIONS. See LATIN AMERICA.**
- MISSOURI**
Historical articles in Missouri newspapers, July-December 1924. Columbia: Floyd C. Shoemaker, sec. Missouri Historical Society. *Missouri Historical Review*. Oct. 1925. p. 163-197. 25c.
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Taylor, R. E. Municipal budget making. Chicago. 12p. bibl. \$2.50.
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White, W. A. Essays in psychopathology. New York: Nervous and Mental Disease Pub. Co. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.50. (Ser. no. 43).
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**
Hammond, O. G. Check list of New Hampshire local history. Concord: N. H. Historical Society. 106p.
- NEW YORK STATE—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS—1830-1852**
Donovan, H. D. A. The Barnburners. New York University Press. 7p. bibl. \$3.
- NIAGARA FALLS**
Mavor, James. Niagara in politics. Dutton. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.
- NICOLL, WILLIAM ROBERTSON**
Darlow, T. H. William Robertson Nicoll, life and letters. Doran. 5p. bibl. \$3.50.
- OHIO. See FARM MANAGEMENT.**
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Kenyon, Katherine, comp. Plays, pageants, masques, pantomimes, and program material in public documents. Chicago Public Library. *Book Bulletin*. Oct. 1925. p. 219-220.
- PEARL (POEM)**
Madeleva, Sister Mary. Pearl; a study in spiritual dryness. Appleton. 9p. bibl. \$2.
- PETROLEUM**
Lilley, E. R. The oil industry: reproduction, transportation, resources, refining, marketing. 8 Warren st., New York: Van Nostrand. Bibl. \$6.
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- PHYSIOLOGY**
Zoethout, W. D. A textbook of physiology; 2nd ed. Mosby. Bibl. footnotes. \$4.50.
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Eberlein, H. D., and R. W. Ramsdell. The practical book of chinaware. Lippincott. 4p. bibl. \$10.
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Prescott, W. H. Correspondence; transcribed and ed. by Roger Wolcott. Houghton. Bibl. footnotes. \$7.50.
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Janet, P. M. F. Psychological healing; a historical and clinical study; tr. by Eden and Cedar Paul; 2v. Macmillan. 23p. \$14.
See also TOTEMISM.
- PSYCHOLOGY**
Gault, R. H., and D. T. Howard. Outline of general psychology. Longmans. Bibl. \$2.80.
See also INSTINCT.
- PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. See NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES.**
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Jome, H. L. Economics of the radio industry. Shaw. Bibl. footnotes. \$5.

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Thompson, Slason. A short history of American railways, covering ten decades. Appleton. 4p. bibl. \$2.

REALISM (PHILOSOPHY)

Turner, J. E. A theory of direct realism, and the relation of realism to idealism. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. \$4.25. (Library of philosophy.)

REFRIGERATION

Bercaw, L. I. comp. Refrigeration and cold storage: a selected list of references covering the years 1915-1924 and the early part of 1925. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Library. 58 min. p. Oct. 1925. (Bibl. contribs. no. 10.)

REPRESENTATION See PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

RUBBER

Schurz, E. L., and others. Rubber production in the Amazon valley. U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Bibl. 65c. (Trade promotion ser. no. 23, Crude rubber survey.)

RUSS VALLEY. See EUROPEAN WAR—REPARATIONS

RUSSIA

Makeev, Nicholas, and Valentine O'Hara. Russia. Scribner. 6p. bibl. \$3. (Modern world.)

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Mavor, James. An economic history of Russia, 2v.; 2nd ed. rev. and enl. Dutton. Bibl. footnotes. \$15 set.

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Platonov, S. F. History of Russia; tr. by E. Aronsberg. Macmillan. 3p. bibl. \$3.50.

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Downes, W. H. John S. Sargent, his life and work. Little. 3p. bibl. \$8.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Cooper, R. W., and Hermann. The one-teacher school in Delaware: a study in attendance. Newark: University of Delaware Press. Bibl.

SCIENCE—STUDY AND TEACHING

Hessler, J. C. The first year of science; rev. ed. Chicago: B. J. Sanborn. Bibl. \$1.80.

SCULPTURE—HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Marquand, Allan, and A. L. Frothingham. A text-book of the history of sculpture. Longmans. Bibl. \$2. (College histories of art.)

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Tolman, A. H. Falstaff, and other Shakespearean topics. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.50.

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Baird, A. C., comp. College readings on current problems. Houghton. 10p. bibl. \$1.60.

Bukharin, N. I. Historical materialism; a system of sociology; tr. from the 3rd Russian edition. New York: International Publishers. Bibl. \$3.25.

SODIUM ARSENITE

Schulz, E. P. Some effects of sodium arsenite when used to kill the common barberry. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. 2p. bibl. (Bull. 1316.)

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Reed, E. B., ed. Songs from the British drama. Yale. 5p. bibl. \$4.

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Drummond, A. M., ed. A course of study in speech training and public speaking for secondary schools. Century. Bibl. \$1.25.

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Wilson, H. V. Silicious and horny sponges collected by the U. S. Fisheries steamer "Albatross" during the Philippine expedition, 1907-10. Govt. Prtg. Off. 9p. bibl. pap. 35c. (Contribs. to biology of the Ph. archipelago . . .)

STATISTICS

Crum, W. L., and A. C. Patton. An introduction to the methods of economic statistics. Shaw. Bibl. \$6.

STOCKS. See INTEREST.

TAXATION

Seligman, E. R. A. Essays in taxation; 10th ed., rev. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. \$4.

TESTS, MENTAL

Manson, G. E. Bibliography on psychological tests and other objective measures in industrial personnel. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins. *Journal of Personnel Research*. Nov. 1925. p. 301-328. 75c.

THEATRE

Cheney, S. W. The art theatre; rev. and enl. ed. Knopf. 10p. bibl. \$3.50.

Pichel, Irving. Modern theatres. Harcourt. 4p. bibl. \$2.25.

TOTEMISM

Röheim, Géza. Australian totemism; a psycho-analytic study in anthropology. London: Allen and Unwin. 15p. bibl.

TRUST COMPANIES

Herrick, Clay. Trust departments in banks and trust companies. McGraw. Bibl. \$4.

TUBERCULOSIS

Alexander, John. The surgery of pulmonary tuberculosis. Lea. 19p. bibl.

UNITED STATES—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Tugwell, F. C., and others. American economic life and the means of its improvement; 2nd ed. Harcourt. Bibl. \$4.50.

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN POPULATION

Greene, A. B., and F. A. Gould, comps. Handbook-bibliography on foreign language groups in the United States and Canada. 156 Fifth ave., New York: Council of Women for Home Missions. 160p. \$1.50.

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS—GREAT BRITAIN

Mowat, R. B. The diplomatic relations of Great Britain and the United States. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes.

UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS—1783-1812.

Bowets, C. G. Jefferson and Hamilton. Houghton. 6p. bibl. \$5.

See also PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES—POPULATION

Carpenter, Niles. Relative population densities and immigration policy of the United States. Buffalo, N. Y.: University of Buffalo. Bibl. footnotes. pap. (Monographs in sociology, no. 1.)

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Weber, C. A. The Bureau of Standards, its history, activities and organization. Johns Hopkins. 11p. bibl. \$2. (Service monographs of the U. S. Govt., no. 35.)

U. S. Bureau of Standards. Supplementary list of pubs. (beginning July 1, 1925). U. S. Supt. of Documents. 36p. Sept. 12, 1925. 10c.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Schmeckebier, L. F. The Government Printing Office, its history, activities and organization. Johns Hopkins. 15p. bibl. \$1. (Service monographs of the U. S. Govt., no. 36.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Proctor, W. M. Educational and vocational guidance. Houghton. Bibl. \$2. (Riverside textbooks in education.)

Wolcott, J. D. List of references on vocational guidance. U. S. Bureau of Education. 11p. (Library Leaflet no. 32.)

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Jan. 17-23. Thrift Week. Literature, posters, etc., for library use are obtainable from the National Council of the Y.W.C.A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

Dec. 3-Jan. 12. Midwinter conferences of the A. L. A. Council the League of Library Commissions and other groups. Headquarters at the Drake Hotel.

Jan. 19-23. National Thrift Week. Posters, folders, giving topics, etc., may be obtained from the National Thrift Week Committee, 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

Jan. 22. Boston S. L. A. and Massachusetts Library Club joint meeting at the State House, Boston.

Oct. 4-9, 1926. At Atlantic City. Forty-eighth annual conference of the A. L. A. in celebration of the Association's fiftieth anniversary. Headquarters will be at the Ambassador Hotel, and this hotel and the Chelsea and Ritz-Carlton hotels adjoining, will accommodate most of the delegates.

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The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for a library aid.

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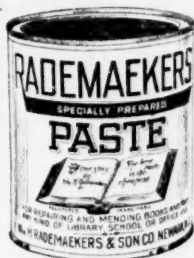
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